

CZAR'S LEGIONS VICTORIOUS IN AUSTRIA BEGIN BERLIN MARCH

Re-enforced Army of Russians
Direct Entire Strength on
Germans in Both North and
South of East Prussia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The Russian legation, their confidence increased by their notable achievements in Austria, have turned again toward Berlin. The main strength of the Russian army today was directed toward the German defense, troops in both the northern and southern sections of East Prussia being ordered to take the offensive.

Additional forces were rushed to the front, with directions to press onward toward the capital of Germany, with the greatest speed possible. Nearly a million men are already taking up the advance against the German defenses.

Austrian Danger Past.
The general staff declares that the Austrian danger is past. It is announced officially that the Austrians have been forced to abandon their offensive everywhere in Poland and in Eastern Galicia, and that they are now beyond the San river in a demoralized condition. The war office insists that Russian Poland is now clear of the enemy everywhere.

Today the following official statement was issued:
"The Austrian army has been completely crushed as the result of a general offensive movement on the part of the Russian army. The Austrians have been forced to abandon their offensive everywhere in Poland and in Eastern Galicia, and that they are now beyond the San river in a demoralized condition. The war office insists that Russian Poland is now clear of the enemy everywhere."

Offensive Destroyed.
In a battle that lasted for ten days the entire Austrian offensive was destroyed. Their armies were defeated with enormous losses on a battle front extending from the Carpathian mountains to the Danube river. The most important positions in Eastern Galicia were occupied by the Russian forces. The Austrians were driven back to the San river, and the Russian forces were now in a position to take the offensive against the Austrians.

Failure of Fomier Army
Gave Russians Victory

VIENNA, Aug. 30, Sept. 5.—Serious reverses to the great Austrian army led by General Moritz von Auffenberg, former war minister, and General Dankl, who has been in supreme command in the invasion of Russian Poland, are admitted by the war office today.

The failure of General Fomier's army to hold the line between Tomaszow, in the Russian Poland province of Lublin, is declared to have been responsible. Dankl's troops had moved fast through Poland, and were attacking material success when the Austrian army in front of Lemberg was forced to retreat and evacuate the city, because of an overwhelming flank movement.

German re-inforcements, which included fresh artillery, reached the scene too late to be of service in retrieving the day, but were used to cover a backward movement.

In the fighting between Tomaszow and the positions on the San and Vistula rivers, the Austrian army were very heavy, and among the dead it is stated are two generals of divisions. Because of the overwhelming Russian strength, it is admitted at the war office that it has been necessary to abandon Eastern Galicia to the enemy, and the new Austrian lines are behind the San river and along the Vistula.

It is stated that German re-inforcements are en route, and that the aggressive movement against Russia by the army of Poland will be resumed when they arrive.

Killed by Automobile.
A son of Judge R. Carter Scott, of this city, was killed today in an automobile accident at Warrenton, Va.

WAR ATLAS COUPON

This coupon and 15 cents presented at The Times Office entitles you to a copy of The Washington Times WAR ATLAS. Or sign your name and address below and mail to the War Atlas Dept., The Washington Times. If ordered by mail add one cent for postage.

What War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. MASON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (11 a. m.).—The German enveloping movement has formed its line about the allies. If the latest official statement of the French government is not misleading, how powerful the line may be there is nothing to indicate. It may be marked only by a reconnaissance expedition, the geographical interpretation of the French statement is that the Germans have drawn a circle around the allied positions northeast of Paris.

The French say the German turning movement has reached La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre, which is thirty-five miles east of the Chantilly-Paris road, where the Germans were last reported. The official French report then makes the very curious confession that the same movement has "passed Rheims and descended on the west bank of the river in Argonne."

The powerful entrenched camp at Rheims has marked the eastern pivot of the French during the recent fighting, as La Ferté was the western base. If the Germans have passed Rheims from the direction of La Ferté-Sous-Jouarre, that means they have moved eastward from the west between Paris and the La Ferté-Laon-Rheims line of fortifications.

The rest of the French official report continues this interpretation. Argonne is a wooded plateau reaching from Toul to Mezieres. It marks the line of the German left wing in the operation of the past week.

THREE PROBES DUE AT REFORM SCHOOL
THE POSTOFFICE TO SERVE CITY TUESDAY

Sanitary Survey, Financial Accounting, and Condition of Boys to Be Studied.

A sanitary survey by experts from the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, an examination into the book-keeping methods, by an accountant from the office of the auditor for the State, and an examination up of facts concerning the inmates, to be submitted by the superintendent, are three courses of investigation to be pursued at the National Training School for Boys during the coming week.

This decision was reached at a meeting today of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, following a visit made by all the members of the committee to the institution in Bladensburg road yesterday.

Dr. Rupert E. Hays, of the Public Health Service, already has assigned two experts who will make an inquiry into the sanitary conditions of the dormitories, the dairy, the dining rooms, and other buildings of the school. These investigations will also submit a report on the quality and quantity of the food given the 600 inmates. The physical condition of these inmates also will be noted.

Chairman Broussard explained that the purpose of the examination of the State is to determine whether the money was used for the purpose for which it was appropriated. He said there was no suspicion of irregularities in the expenditures.

"So far as we could see," Mr. Broussard said, "there is no exact method of determining how much is expended on the table and how much is used for the general upkeep of the institution. The figures for the maintenance of the various departments seem inexact and hazy."

The third line of inquiry will be concerned with the personnel of the institution. Chairman Broussard mentioned one of the "boys" as to his age. The "boy" turned out to be from the Congressional State, Louisiana, and said he was twenty-eight years old. He said he had been sent to the school about two years ago and has nine months left to serve.

"We hope to get a list showing the time of sentence, the age, the locality, and the term of each boy so that we can determine the reason for the incarceration in the school of boys who are far over the age limit—seventeen years—at which boys are supposed to be sent there."

During the investigation, several instances were made of the committee making its tour of investigation. As a guard step, it was found that the committee was expected to be in the hands of the committee within a week. The committee then moved and upon will proceed to appear at an open hearing.

REFUGEES MAY TELL OF WAR IN SCHOOLS

Superintendent Thurston Plans to Have Washingtonians Relate Experiences.

Washingtonians who are returning to their homes rich in experiences in the war zones of Europe, may be called upon to participate in the education of the youth of the city. If plans that are under consideration today by Superintendent of Schools Thurston mature, for several years current history has formed a regular study in many of the schools of the city, but with the important events that are happening almost daily in Europe, Mr. Thurston believes that the story of the war should be supplemented in order to impress upon the children the lessons to be learned. It is probable that in addition to making a daily text book of the newspapers of the city in following the current happenings, some of the teachers may be invited from time to time to appear before the children of the various schools to tell them at first hand of their experiences.

A cable received by Assistant Superintendent Kremer announces that Miss Margaret Miller, who has been touring the teachers of this city, sailed today for New York.

Attorney Reaches London.
Alexander G. Bentley, a Washington attorney, who was on the continent, reached London safely and, according to a private cable, sailed for home yesterday. He is accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Marie Miller. The Bentleys reside at the Highlands.

Other Washingtonians who reached London safely, but who have not yet arranged for a return voyage, are Mrs. William P. Draper and her daughter, Margaret, and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.

A postal, dated Avignon, France, August 14, announces that Dr. H. A. Fowler and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Mitchell, who had been touring Europe, had reached that point and were hurrying homeward.

Will Remain in Paris.
Word has been received from Lieut. Edward St. John Greble, who is well known in official circles in this city, that he expects to remain in Paris throughout the expected siege.

Misses Mary and Grace Griffith, daughters of Appleton P. C. Griffith, arrived home yesterday from Naples. Mr. Griffith is the assistant librarian of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown, of this city, are among those reported in London.

Washingtonians who speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received as passengers aboard the ship *Capitola*, from which they landed in New York a few days ago, continue to arrive.

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Today's War Summary

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN.

RUSSIA—Official announcement is made that the Austrian army has been routed all along the line and driven from Russian Poland and beyond the river San, in eastern Galicia. It is stated that now that Austria has been disposed of, an army of 800,000 men will begin offensive operations against Germany, moving directly against Berlin.

FRANCE—Germans are concentrating against the French army in another desperate attempt to outflank and surround them. It is stated there has been little fighting, other than skirmishing, for twenty-four hours. General Joffre at the front has reported to Minister of War Millerand that he is now ready to meet the German general assault.

ENGLAND—The war office admits that a decisive battle is apparently about to begin. Sir Edward Grey in addressing his constituents again blames "Prussian militarism" for the war.

JAPAN—Extraordinary session of the Japanese diet is asked to vote a war budget. The premier declares the army and navy are doing their full duty and the foreign minister publicly expresses thanks to the United States for its assistance in Germany and Austria.

AUSTRIA—It is officially admitted the failure of General Fournier's army to hold the line between Tomaszow and Lemberg permitted the Russians to outflank the Austrian left and forced General von Auffenberg and General Dankl to assume the defensive and retire on their main line of supports. German re-inforcements sent to Lemberg arrived too late.

BELGIUM—The Germans are moving additional troops toward Antwerp and fighting is reported at a number of points in Belgium.

GERMANY—Official war bulletins tersely refer to continued German victories in France, but furnish no details.

Confere on Protest On
Buying German Ships

United in their opposition to the purchase by the American Government of German ships, the British and French ambassadors held a conference at the British embassy today, considering further the informal protests of their governments.

It was stated at the British embassy that the two governments are practically unanimous in their objections to any purchase of German ships. It was pointed out, however, that until their respective foreign offices cable further to the State Department, they will do nothing more than to watch the progress of the plan to spend \$300,000 on an American merchant marine.

The British embassy was not content today over charges that American ships are carrying coal to English vessels en route out of New York. It was pointed out that according to international law, any American vessel can carry coal to a belligerent on the high seas by forfeiting its privilege to return to an American port within three months. The State Department denied that this situation had been called to its attention.

WEATHER REPORT.

District of Columbia—Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably unsettled by night.
Virginia—Fair tonight; warmer in west portion; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by showers in extreme west portion; moderate variable winds.
Maryland—Fair tonight and probably Sunday; warmer Sunday and in west portion tonight; moderate variable winds.

TEMPERATURES.
The temperature today as registered at the United States Weather Bureau and Affleck's:
8 a. m. 69 8 a. m. 67
9 a. m. 68 9 a. m. 66
10 a. m. 67 10 a. m. 65
11 a. m. 66 11 a. m. 64
12 noon 65 12 noon 63
1 p. m. 64 1 p. m. 62
2 p. m. 63 2 p. m. 61

TIDE TABLE.
High tide..... 8:28 a. m. and 8:34 p. m.
Low tide..... 2:45 a. m. and 3:06 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises..... 6:32 Sun sets..... 6:26

RENTING SEASON IS HERE
Now is the time to get your vacant properties on our rent list. Each day our office is crowded with "Home Hunters." August with us was a big month in renting. September will be still bigger. Our rent department is under expert management. One who knows how to select desirable, prompt-paying tenants. We remit the day of payment of rents. No charge for listing. Don't forget. Right Now is the time. Phone M. 4884-5 or drop card.

GARDINER & DENT, Inc.
812 14th St. N. W.

"MADE IN AMERICA" IS TO BE SLOGAN HERE

Washington Business Men Join Campaign to Boost Nation's Industries.

(Continued from First Page.)
The choice lies between the home-made and an imported product will not only be good patriotism but good business, Washington commercial leaders say.

"American manufacturers, speaking generally, turn out superior products to those produced by their foreign competitors," said Cuno H. Rudolph, in discussing the proposed campaign today. Mr. Rudolph, as a leading merchant, as president of the Second National Bank, and as a former Commissioner of the District, is closely in touch with Washington conditions.

"Our opportunity now arises as in the face," he continued. "If we will, we can take over a large part of the work which the foreign producer have not. We can extend our market to other countries, and many folk have accepted the way by buying their own products. Americans owe it to themselves to prove to their own satisfaction the superiority of the goods made at home."

Mr. Rudolph called attention to the fact that in Germany, which has been the center of the world's attention, the German war effort has been based on the principle of "Made in Germany," which has been the slogan of the German war effort. He pointed out that many folk have accepted the way by buying their own products. Americans owe it to themselves to prove to their own satisfaction the superiority of the goods made at home.

But compare German cutlery, for example, with American cutlery, and the foreign product suffers by the comparison. Labor is more costly in America than abroad, but this country has greater raw material supplies and more modern methods of production.

Confidence that this country can compete with Germany was expressed by Rose W. Andrews, head of a large paper manufacturing company, and a business man of broad vision. "Now is the time to place the trade origin upon every American-made product," he said. "Then push American products. We can demonstrate to the South American countries that our products are superior to the German wares that captivate them."

"When you object that American labor is more expensive than German labor, you also should take into account that American labor yields a greater output than the foreign labor. Even without the duty, American manufacturers today are competing with Germany for papers and other goods. The duty of a few years ago could not be made here."

The heavy wrapping paper, known as Kraft paper, was all imported from Germany and Sweden until recent years. Now this trade is nearly all domestic, since the American manufacturers have demonstrated that they can make it just as good and just as cheap as can the German. In the paper industry, America has a large export trade, but it should be greatly augmented in the next few years."

Bankhead Bill Aims to Aid Traffic Policemen

Senator Bankhead today introduced in the Senate a bill relating to special policemen in the District. It was put in the Senate today, giving the special policemen an official standing and put them on the pension roll.

The bill provides that special police at street railway crossings and intersections shall have the rights, benefits and immunities of the members of the metropolitan police. The taking of the pay of the special police, which has been a subject of complaint, is added to the relief for the police as in the case of the regular police. They are to be subject to the rules, regulations and discipline of the rest of the police and to be classified as others.

Hurt in Car Crash.

Charles Dyer, 302 Nineteenth street northwest, was bruised about the head and arms today when a mail wagon which he was driving was rammed by a Capital Traction car at Pennsylvania avenue and Eighteenth street northwest. He was taken to Emergency Hospital, where his injuries were dressed.

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From a German Point of View

The Times prints a resume daily of what the Staats Zeitung, of New York, and other leading German newspapers of the country, have to say each morning in regard to the situation on the war chess board in Belgium and in Alsace and on the Russian frontiers.

News from the war zone this morning, says the Staats-Zeitung, is badly mixed up. What has been a check to a small detachment of cavalry, about Verdun, is announced in some papers as a Waterloo for the Germans, who "were driven back to their former base at St. Quentin, which is seventy-five miles from Paris." More conservative papers report that the Germans continue to press close to the gates of Paris; the check at Verdun, if any, not interfering in the least with the operations near Paris. There is a dispatch from the correspondent of the London Chronicle, certainly not a pro-German paper, from Rouen to the effect that the military governor of Paris and the authorities at the capital are considering its surrender to the Germans, in order to avoid the destruction of property by the powerful siege guns, the heaviest and most reaching in the world. And the correspondent of the London Times, writing from Dieppe last Thursday, a day after the conclusion of the terrible three days' battle, which is supposed to have been so fatal to the Germans, says: "All day the head of the wedge is furiously forcing its way to Paris, entering the rear of the retreating French through Creil, Senlis and Compiègne. The cannonading broke windows at Chantilly, which is only seven miles north of Paris."

Now, then, comments the editor, if the London Chronicle and London Times, two of the leading papers published in England, which is at war with Germany and certainly cannot be accused of pro-German propaganda, print this, then there is no doubt that it is absolutely true? If anything, they would have minimized any news favoring a German success.

The Zeitung claims to have positive information that the German cavalry has entered the city of Paris, and is now in the hands of the Germans with the single exception of Maubeuge, which the Kaiser's army did not bother to waste time in taking, but circling it, marched past. The most important piece of news that the paper prints, however, is that the German army, which has been reported on motor trucks has arrived on the Marne river, east of Paris, along which the invaders under Crown Prince Wilhelm follow their route to the capital, after crossing the Aisne river.

As a corroboration of the stories sent to London by his conferees, the representative of the London Telegraph, considering the war zone, the taking of Paris, which has been reported, is "executed in good order and did not impress one as a rout."

At night the houses fronting upon the main streets of the center are illuminated, and surging masses in Unter den Linden, the Friedrichstrasse, etc., are singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" in celebration of the good news from the war zone. The taking of Paris, almost without a shot being fired, is considered one of the best strokes of the German strategy. The base of the center of the allies in their effort to prevent a further advance of the Germans toward Paris.

The German ambassador gives out the information that at Louvain, the famous orator Hall was not taken at all and that the Church of St. Peter is but slightly damaged and that the invaders under Crown Prince Wilhelm follow their route to the capital, after crossing the Aisne river.

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Attracted by the splendid sales of the Sunday evening issue of The Washington Times, New York and Philadelphia newspapers have begun issuing Sunday evening "extras" and shipping them to Washington. These New York and Philadelphia newspapers are printed hours before the Sunday edition of The Times and, although they bear the misnomer of "extra," they can be little more than reprints of the morning papers.

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